



GIRL KILLED

Was Stabbed By James Boyne.

LURED TO A HOTEL

May Wilson of New York Victim of a Degenerate Lusting for Blood.

PLUNGED KNIFE IN GIRL'S SIDE

The Murderer Was a Steward of a Democratic Club and is Believed to Be a Degenerate, With a Mania for Murder by Those Who Know Him.

New York, April 13.—A young woman who gave her name as May Wilson, but who refused to disclose her identity, died in St. Vincent's hospital at 9:30 this morning from a frightful stab wound inflicted shortly after midnight in the Hotel Lawrence, 29 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street. Before she expired she identified James Boyne, steward of the Avon Beach Regular Democratic Club, at Bay and Twenty-fourth streets, near Bath Beach, as the man who had stabbed her. Boyne declares he never saw the woman before he confronted her in the hospital for the purpose of identification. The young woman was about 26 years old and Boyne gave his age as 21. Blood was found on Boyne's hands and the sleeves of his shirt, also upon his vest. He was arraigned in police court later and committed to wait further examination. The stabbing, according to Police Captain Bourke, is undoubtedly the work of a degenerate with a mania for murder. The man who stabbed this woman is a "Jack Beebe," of that I am certain.

The stabbing was most mysterious. A man and woman came to the Hotel Lawrence shortly after midnight, and, after registering as "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," were assigned to a room on the second floor. At the hour the man and woman were in the room there was a scream. The scream was heard by Mrs. Bertha Newell, proprietress of the house, and by Miss Smith, a chambermaid. The chambermaid ran to the second floor and was peeping through the keyhole of the room occupied by the couple when the door was thrown open and a man rushed out, hat and overcoat in hand. On the bed sat the woman, fully dressed, with blood pouring from a wound in her abdomen. The chambermaid followed the man to the ground floor, and there meeting Mrs. Newell, said: "That man has stabbed the woman who came here with him."

Mrs. Newell and the chambermaid tried to catch hold of the man, when he said: "I have not stabbed anyone. I am perfectly willing to wait for the police."

Detectives Lloyd and Kenyon, who appeared to be nearby and who heard the scream, came upon the scene and arrested the man. It was plain that the woman was trying to protect the man and that she was concealing her own identity. An ambulance was called and the woman was removed to St. Vincent's hospital. There it was found that four inches of a broken knife blade was still in her abdomen. The blade had pierced the abdomen wall and had made half a dozen punctures in her intestines. The doctors told her she would die, but she remained obstinately silent.

A search of the room in which the stabbing occurred brought forth a broken case knife, the blade of which had been about 14 inches long. The knife did not belong to the house and had been brought there by either the man or the woman.

Boyne was taken to the Mercer street police station and questioned at length. He persisted in his first statement—that he did not know the woman, that he had never seen her before and that he had not stabbed her.

Later he was taken to the hospital and into the presence of the dying woman. "He stabbed you, you say?" Captain Bourke asked the woman after she had identified Boyne.

"Yes, he did," she answered. "I met him on Third avenue last night. He asked me to go with him, and I did—like the fool that I was. I was talking with him in the room, when suddenly he seized me from behind and plunged a knife into my side. I tried to fight him off, and I did. Then he rushed at me and buried the knife in my stomach. I don't know why he did it. We had no quarrel and no angry words."

THOUGHT SHE WAS AN ANGEL.

Too Much Religion Drives California Girl Insane.

Ukiah, April 13.—Ada Nell, 29 years old, disappeared from home yesterday and it was feared that she had met with foul play. Her clothes were found late in the afternoon by children on a hill west of town.

Rescue parties were immediately formed and until 11 o'clock today the hills were scoured without success. A party headed by Charles Lucel finally located the young woman a mile from town. She was seated on the bank of Robinson creek, nude, with her feet in ice-cold water. She insisted that she was an angel.

The rescue party was attracted to her by hearing some one singing hymns. Her body was badly lacerated from climbing through brush and she is now threatened with an attack of pneumonia as a result of the exposure.

The woman has been an active church member and attended revival meetings, and her mind had been overwrought by the strain. She said that while she was walking a spirit had called to her and told her to remove her clothes and go into water. She thought that the rescuers were demons and called on angels to save her. She is now a mental wreck.

GRAND JURY REPORT

Four Prominent Men Indicted in Connection With Beef Trust.

ASSISTED WITNESS TO CANADA

Men Are Indicted Upon a Charge of Obstructing Justice by Sending Edward B. Fish, a Prominent Witness for the Government Out of Country.

Chicago, April 13.—Four men, three of whom are employees of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and another the attorney for that corporation, are named in the indictment returned this afternoon by the grand jury, investigating the so-called beef trust. It is charged that the four men obstructed and impeded Deputy Marshal Bach in his efforts to serve a subpoena on Edwin B. Fish, a clerk employed by the company who recently returned from Canada. The men indicted are:

Joseph Weissenbach, attorney for the corporation; B. S. Cussey, traffic manager for the company; Leo S. Joseph, employed in the provision department of the concern. The indictment alleges that a subpoena was issued for Fish on March 3, and given to Beach for service, and that the four men assisted Fish to go to Canada.

Weissenbach was for several years assistant to Governor Denen when the latter was the states attorney at Chicago, and he declares that it was at his instance that Fish returned from Canada and agreed to go before the grand jury. The men were taken into custody shortly after the return of the indictment and were released on bonds of \$1000 in each case.

California Wheat Bought Back.

New Orleans, April 12.—"There are strange things doing in the grain trade," said L. W. Forbell of New York this morning. "For the second time in history and for the first time in modern times, wheat has been exported from the Pacific Coast around the Horn to Europe and then bought by Americans and brought back to New York."

THOMAS JEFFERSON BANQUET

Democrats of the Nation Celebrate the Important Event in Chicago.

SEVERAL BRILLIANT SPEECHES WERE MADE

Subjects of National Significance to the Democratic Party Discussed By William Jennings Bryan and Other Prominent Democrats at the Sherman House.

JOLLIFICATION OVER THE ELECTION OF MAYOR DUNNE

William Jennings Bryan Responded to the Toast of "Thomas Jefferson, and Paid a Glowing Tribute to the Achievements and Memory of One of the Nation's Greatest Statesmen—Alton B. Parker Addresses Jefferson Banquet at New York and is Enthusiastically Applauded.

Chicago, April 12.—Subjects of a national significance to the democratic party were discussed by some of the foremost orators of the party at the Jefferson Day banquet held at the Sherman house tonight in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The dinner, however, in a measure, resolved itself into a jollification over the election of Mayor Dunne, who is a director of the club and among the speakers who responded to toasts.

All the speakers in their discourses referred to municipal ownership and to Dunne's recent election on that platform. Wm. J. Bryan, and George Fred Williams were the principal speakers. Bryan's subject was "Thomas Jefferson," and his remarks were greeted with unstinted applause. He spoke as follows: "Thomas Jefferson, although not reared in the environment of royalty, was born and educated among the people who least sympathized with the rights and interests of the common man. His heart, too, was touched by the struggles of his countrymen, and he early became their champion, although in so doing he alienated the landed aristocracy and the educated classes. In wealth he was the equal of the wealthy, and his learning brought him into association with scholars, but heart kept him in touch with the plain people, and he earned the right to be called the first great democrat.

"It was not that he was the first to conceive of democratic principles or to preach the doctrine set forth in the declaration of independence. The doctrine was not a new one; but he gave fitting expression to the doctrine at the time of its greatest triumph.

"Jefferson not only promulgated the principles of free government, but in his writings he consistently applied those principles to every problem with which the government had to deal. And the principles which he applied were so fundamental that we find them useful today in the discussion of questions which have arisen since his death.

"All his arguments in favor of making the government responsive to the will of the people can be adduced in support of the movement that has for its object the election of senators by direct vote of the people. On the subject of finance he not only favored bimetalism, but he expressed his opposition to a bank currency and to the control of the national treasury by the financiers.

"He lived before the investigation of the railroad and before the country had witnessed the colossal centralization of wealth, but viewing as he did every question from the standpoint of the people and hating, as he did, every attempt to divert the profits of industry from the producers to the idle holders of idle capital, we have a right to assume that he would today stand with the people for the regulation of railroads and the extermination of private monopoly.

"No one can imagine Jefferson as tolerating the impudent claim of the railroad magnates that they have a right to determine arbitrarily and without appeal the rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers or freight. What an opportunity the present contest would give him for the arraignment of human greed and for the defense of human rights.

"That Jefferson's utterances support legislation necessary for the complete regulation and control of transportation lines is certain and he expressly designs against national incorporation, a thing now desired by the great corporations. Whether his arguments could be quoted in favor of the public ownership of railroads would depend somewhat upon the extent to which competition is possible under private ownership, and experience seems to show that effective competition between railroad lines is scarcely to be expected. While I have been quick to endorse the president's effort to secure railroad rate regulations, I believe that regulation will ultimately lead to public ownership, and in order to avoid the danger of centralization, I would prefer to see the trunk lines only owned by the federal government and the local lines owned by the several states.

"On the subject of private monopoly, Jefferson has spoken with no uncertain sound. So detestable to him was the thought of monopoly that it was with reluctance that he consented to a patent, for, while he recognized the injustice of allowing a temporary monopoly of the product as a reward for invention, he so feared the evil effects of the establishment of the principle that he insisted upon the strictest limitations.

ence S. Darrow. Lewis spoke on "A Constitution to fit the Institutions."

New York, April 13.—Seven hundred democrats attended the Jefferson day banquet of the democratic club at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. Many were of national reputation and chief among these was former Judge Parker, democratic nominee for president last November.

In addition to Mr. Parker the speakers were Senator Newlands, Nevada; Mayor McClellan, New York; Congressman Rainey, Illinois, and J. J. Willet of Alabama. Mr. Parker was the first and was enthusiastically received and frequently interrupted by applause. The speech was on the future democratic party and was replete with suggestions of harmony and urgent appeals against sectionalism.

DOCTOR OSLER CLUB.

Choloform Club Organized in New Jersey.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 12.—An organization to study and practice the theories set forth by Dr. Osler has been organized in this city. Its membership contains many of Atlantic City's business and professional men.

Benjamin Bacharach, brother of Postmaster Harry Bacharach, organized the Osler Club. He has been elected its president. Mr. Bacharach, in speaking of it today admitted that he would be 40 years old tomorrow.

Lewis Hoppes, a hardware merchant, is vice president of the club, and Dr. A. D. Cuskaden is secretary. The organization, it is said, has a large membership.

Baseball Scores.

At San Francisco—Tacoma 6, San Francisco 1.

At Oakland—Portland 6, Oakland 1 (12 innings).

At Los Angeles—Seattle 2, Los Angeles 3.

BEEF TRUST CINCH

Raise the Price of All Kinds of Meat in New York.

RETAILERS DENOUNCE ACTION

New York Must Pay Six and Eight Cents More a Pound for Meat Probably as a Retaliatory Measure for the Beef Trust Investigations.

New York, April 13.—Prices of all kinds of meats have begun to rise in New York because of a reported increased cost to dealers of about 2 cents a pound. This advance in dressed beef by the packers means a corresponding increase of from 4 to 6 cents a pound at retail on average grade of sirloin steak, porterhouse steak and prime ribs of beef.

Retail dealers say that they received notice of the first advance ten days ago, but postponed an advance to their customers. However on receiving notice of a further raise next week it was found necessary to make a change in retail prices.

Meetings of the Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association will be held in all the boroughs to take action. The Brooklyn branch of the association has already met and discussed the situation. Several retailers bitterly denounced the packers who were alleged to be taking concerted action. It was declared that while the advance of the wholesale prices was attributed to a falling off in supplies of cattle in Chicago stock yards, no such falling off had taken place and that the raising of prices was entirely unjustifiable.

PEASANTS ARISING.

Agitation Spreading in Russia and Schoolhouses Destroyed.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Dispatches received here from Tiflis say that the peasants agitation is spreading rapidly and widely throughout Caucasus and that disturbers are forcing all the peasants to participate in pillaging and the destruction of schools and public buildings by threats of bodily injury. Troops have been sent to quell the disturbances.

BATTLE SHIPS

Battleship Raleigh to Be on Hand.

SAILED FOR MANILA

Believed to Have Received Information as to Movement of Fleets.

RUSSIANS WANT TO FIGHT

Course of the Russian Pacific Squadron Indicates that Rojestvensky is Not Attempting to Evade the Japanese But Wants to Fight.

Washington, April 12.—The navy department was advised of the departure today of the cruiser Raleigh from Labau on the north coast of British Borneo, where she was dispatched by Rear Admiral Train to observe the movements of the hostile fleets, for Cuyo, in the Philippines, a point about 400 miles to the northeast between Palawan and Pannay islands. It is indicated that the Raleigh's commander has obtained information as to what he believes to be the contemplated course of the opposing war vessels, and has shaped his course accordingly. It is about a two days sail to Cuyo.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The news of the northward movement of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron and his evident intention to accept battle whenever Admiral Togo chooses to offer it, has for the present stilled all activities in the direction of peace, and the foreign dispatches relating to the voyage of the squadron are followed with the most intense interest. The admiralty volunteers no information regarding Rojestvensky's plans, whether his immediate destination is or is not Cape Pedern, on the east coast of Cochin China, but in naval circles the impression prevails that the squadron will continue northward to the straits of Formosa, where, if Admiral Togo does not elect to give battle, or is defeated, the Russians may seize a temporary base in Japanese territory, and, if it is considered advisable, he could there await the arrival of Admiral Nebogotoff's division.

London, April 13.—British naval men comment on the lack of secrecy regarding Admiral Rojestvensky's movements since his arrival in far eastern waters. The fact that he is keeping to the main trade route, although knowing his squadron would constantly be sighted and reported by passing vessels, they consider clearly shows that the Russian Admiral is keenly anxious to meet Admiral Togo and fight it out to a finish.

TAFT SELECTS STAFF.

Names of Those Who Will Be With Army in Manchuria.

Washington, April 13.—Secretary Taft has selected General Barry, commanding the department of the gulf at Atlanta; Colonel Hoff of the medical department at Fort Leavenworth, and Captain Coleman of the Twenty-second infantry of the general staff, stationed in this city, for duty with the Russian army at Manchuria. These officers relieve Major McComb of the artillery corps; Captain Judson of the corps of engineers and Colonel Harvard of the medical department.

Grover Company Exonerated.

Brockton, Mass., April 13.—The R. B. Grover company and its agents were declared blameless for the explosion which destroyed the shoe factory on March 20 and caused the death of 57 persons, by the findings of Judge Bixby, which was made public today. The boiler explosion is held to be due to a defect which could not have been discovered.